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ENTRENCHED AND WAITING—Laotian government soldiers man a row of fortifications at the Kalong outpost, 20 miles from Communist-controlled Ho Chi Minh trail.

LAOS: Two Thai Battalions Help Defend Imperiled Forward Base

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 20 (UPI)—Two Thai battalions have reinforced Laotian troops attempting to hold a forward government base southwest of the Plain of Jars, informed sources said today.

The battalions were flown from Thailand by Air America transports to Long Cheng, forward base of Lt. Gen. Pao's army of Maoists backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

It was the first report of any

able force of Thai troops entering the Laotian conflict. Although there have been reports of Thai forces in small numbers operating in Laos.

In Washington White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler termed "grossly exaggerated" a report from Vientiane that said planes of Air America, which is subsidized by the U.S. government, had ferried in two battalions of Thai troops.

"I am not going to comment on the very limited Thai involvement in Laos," Mr. Ziegler said. "I will leave that to the governments of Thailand and Laos."

Mr. Ziegler also refused to discuss the reported involvement of American aircraft in the Thai troop movement. The air operation is referred to commonly in Asia as "the CIA Airline."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

CAMBODIA: U.S., Saigon Help Fight Reds

By Terence Smith
AN PHU, South Vietnam, March 20 (UPI)—An American spotter and South Vietnamese army were called in by a Cambodian Army commander today during a two-hour battle against a Cambodian troops inside Cambodia.

While Cambodian and South Vietnamese officers exchanged instructions on American-supplied arms, the American plane provided aerial reconnaissance, and a battery of South Vietnamese howitzers bombarded enemy positions just across a border.

The clash erupted about midday during a battalion-size Cambodian sweep of a Viet Cong unitary by a Cambodian force of similar size about ten miles west of here.

The battle appeared to be the last determined Cambodian effort to drive the Viet Cong out of their border areas. It was also described by reliable sources as the first coordinated action between the Cambodian units operating across the border.

recent days to provide all possible assistance short of troops to the first coordinated action between the Cambodian units operating across the border.

United States military advisers stationed in the border districts have been directed to attempt to establish communications with the Cambodian commanders on the other side.

The order to the Vietnamese district chief was issued Wednesday night by Col. Tran Van Huu, the chief of Chau Doc Province, a few hours after news was received of the coup d'état in Cambodia.

The directive to the American

advisers was issued by the United States command in Saigon yesterday, reliable sources said today. Previously the Americans working near the border here and in other provinces were under orders not to communicate with Cambodian commanders for fear of diplomatic complications.

Now they are encouraged to do so, either directly or through the local Vietnamese officials.

The American hope now is that the advisers and the South Vietnamese will be able to get valuable intelligence from the Cambodians on Viet Cong movements and occasionally catch the enemy troops in a pinches' movement as they attempt to cross the border. About

3,000 North Vietnamese and Viet

Cong troops are thought to be positioned opposite Chau Doc alone.

In all, some 25,000 enemy soldiers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Firemen End 19-Day Strike, Heathrow Airport to Reopen

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters)—The London Airport firemen's strike which has disrupted international air traffic for nearly three weeks ended today.

The firemen voted at a meeting to go back to work at 11 p.m.

which means that for the first time in 18 nights the airport would be open for landings and take-offs of passenger flights.

Until now, it has only been able to operate between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. when the firemen's officers, who belong to a different union, stood on fire duties.

The firemen agreed by one vote, 46-34, as today's 90-minute meeting with union official John Cousins to return to work.

Afterward, a grim-faced Mr. Cousins told reporters it had been a difficult meeting but not a bitter one: "The only bitterness is toward the fire officers."

They had only added to the trouble, he said. Their refusal to return to normal officers' duties, spoke advice from their union, the Association of Professional Civil Engineers, had angered the strikers. He added that the firemen would not hold out for the full \$4.80 a week increase in shift pay which they had demanded.

"We shall not accept anything less," Mr. Cousins said.

At the meeting in an airport hall, the men were told that Mrs. Linda Castle, employment and productivity secretary, and Roy Chapman, president of the Board of Trade, had asked for the dispute to be treated as a matter of urgency.

Some stewards from other sections of the airport were there

to hear the return-to-work decision.

The airport is expected to be closed for three hours today between 8 p.m. when the officers leave their duties, and 11 p.m. when the firemen return to work.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press

PARIS QUEST

RIS-EST

Secure behind a wall of trucks, protesting drivers pass the time with a soccer ball

Talks Set To End U.S. Mail Strike

Unions Ask 5-Day Work Resumption

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The government and postal union leaders reached an agreement late today that would temporarily end a walkout by post office employees in 11 states.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz announced the agreement which would provide for opening of negotiations on the strikers' demands as early as Monday.

However, after the meeting, the union leaders voted to order a nationwide strike if no agreement is reached within five days after the talks begin.

The heads of the seven unions involved said that they would immediately instruct their members to return to work so that negotiations could begin as soon as possible.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz announced the agreement after meeting with the presidents of the seven unions for a 1/2 hours this afternoon.

The labor secretary said he had assured the union leaders that "as soon as the work stoppage is ended the Post Office Department will be ready to enter promptly into discussions with the unions."

But Mr. Shultz added: "First we must know that the mail will be delivered."

Mr. Shultz said Postmaster General Winton M. Blount is aware of Mr. Shultz's understanding with the union leaders "and he is in agreement."

Mr. Shultz said the discussions will cover the full range of issues that have been troubling postal workers including pay, postal reform and recommendations to convert the Post Office Department into a semi-private corporation.

Mr. Shultz emphasized, however, that the matter of pay is an issue for Congress to decide and then submit to the President.

Mr. Shultz said that he will meet with union representatives later this evening to arrange procedures to be followed in subsequent discussions. Mr. Shultz stressed that the evening meeting will involve only procedures and will not go into the issues or their merits.

James H. Rademacher, the president of the largest of the postal unions and spokesman for the union leaders, said: "I am very confident I can sell this pact and, if I can, we are back in business."

Before the meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Rademacher, who is president of the National Association of Letter Carriers,

had told the Bundestag this morning.

"It was necessary," the chancellor added. "And it was useful."

Mr. Brandt was a bit hoarse, although not as hoarse as he was after the election campaign that carried him into office last fall.

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Dayan Vows to Blast SAM Sites, Says Egypt Is Being Sovietized

TEL AVIV, March 20 (AP).—Defense Minister Moche Dayan charged tonight the latest reported delivery of Soviet SAM missiles to Egypt was the beginning of "Sovietization" of Egypt's war deployment. He stated Israel would knock out the missile sites.

"I hope we will succeed in preventing the stationing of the new missiles in areas vital to our military hold on the Suez Canal zone." He added: "The Russians are

and to the effectiveness of our air operations in deeper penetration," he said.

Making the first comment on the reported delivery of new surface-to-air rockets, which he said were to be manned by Russian technicians, Gen. Dayan said:

"The missiles are... the first stage of the Sovietization of the Egyptian war disposition."

"I hope we will succeed in preventing the stationing of the new missiles in areas vital to our military hold on the Suez Canal zone." He added: "The Russians are

building an infrastructure on the ground which will permit an increasing Sovietization of Egyptian warfare and facilitate the piloting of Soviet planes by Soviet crews—such as Alexadria, Port Said, the Aswan Dam and civilian targets."

Israel had been bombing the Egyptian side of the canal solely "in order to hold our front line and to disrupt and undermine Egypt's preparations for all-out war."

But if the Egyptians wanted to stop the raids they would have to "establish themselves along the length of the canal as well as barricade their country in a manner that would prevent the Israeli defense forces from carrying out deep penetration with armor, in the air and through raids," the minister stated.

Gen. Dayan said Israel "must view with grave concern a situation that includes the Soviet Union's decision of full involvement in warfare."

Raps U.S.

He rapped the American delay in announcing whether it will supply Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel.

He charged the U.S. government had not made it clear to Russia that it would be to both Washington's and Moscow's benefit to stay out of the Middle East conflict.

He claimed that if the Americans did not hand over the planes, the Arab numerical advantage in planes would rise from three-to-one over Israel to four-to-one.

He did not say how many planes either side had.

Gen. Dayan held out no hope for a de-escalation on the Suez Canal, but predicted there would be no renewed war at least before the summer of next year—at which time, he said, the Russians would stand against the Communists.

The sources explained that Laotian officials initially had ordered



NOISY GNATS—Looking like two insects perched above a large lump of sugar, these two British Harrier vertical-take-off-and-landing aircraft hover over the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Eagle during jump-jet tactics tests in the English Channel.

2 Thai Battalions Join Laotians

(Continued from Page 1)

posals from Prince Souphanouvong, a half brother of the premier. He proposed a cease-fire, calling for an end to U.S. bombing and withdrawal of all Americans. United Press International reported.

Cambodian Comp

Vientiane sources said the situation resulting from anti-Communist disturbances in neighboring Cambodia, topped by the coup here that deposed Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, encouraged the Laotian government to stiffen its stand against the Communists.

The sources explained that Laotian officials initially had ordered

their forces to pull back from Sam Thong, a key supply base ten miles from Long Cheng. In the face of the first significant thrust by the North Vietnamese south of the Plain des Jarres since 1962, and had been considering abandoning Long Cheng as well, until the Cambodian events occurred.

But after the Sihanouk overthrow, the Laotians decided to stand and fight sources said.

Today North Vietnamese forces seized three government positions south of the plain and drove to within one mile of Long Cheng.

For the second day in a row, an American-built helicopter flying reconnaissance over another base

at Sam Thong ten miles away was fired on by North Vietnamese troops who control the approaches to the airstrip.

Sources said the helicopter was hit but returned safely to the Long Cheng airfield with no casualties.

[An American Air Force F-100 Supersabre jet bomber has been shot down over Laos, the sixth reported loss over the kingdom in ten days, a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said today. Reuters reported. The crew of two was rescued unharmed.]

[The spokesman said the jet crashed in the lower panhandle of Laos, which the military command defines as the southern part of the country below an imaginary extension of Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone across the kingdom.]

[Laotian Air Force propeller-driven T-28 bombers launched 15 air strikes a mile off the eastern end of the Long Cheng field after reconnaissance detected a North Vietnamese force moving toward the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao, which is supported by about a dozen U.S. Army and CIA personnel.

[There were other reports of a large enemy concentration three miles northeast of Long Cheng.

[Sources said several hundred government troops, including both Laotian Army regulars and Laotian special forces trained by Americans, are reinforcing the Sam Thong and Long Cheng regions.

[The reinforcements are being drawn from all other military regions of Laos, where little action has been reported during the past week.]

Labor Retains Scottish Seat; Vote Off 2.9%

AYR, Scotland, March 20 (Reuters).—The Labor party won a by-election here today with an unexpectedly high majority.

Labor candidate James Sillars retained the House of Commons seat for South Ayrshire by a margin of 10,896 votes over Conservative and Scottish Nationalist opponents.

Conservative Christopher Grave polled 9,778 votes and Nationalist Sam Purdie 7,785 votes.

The Labor margin showed a drop of 1,189 votes from the majority achieved by the party in the 1966 general election. It represented a swing to the Conservatives of 2.8 percent.

This is not nearly as large as the huge pro-Conservative swings that have been recorded in by-elections over the past two years.

He said: "We have called for most of these measures previously. They include an end to the indiscriminate distribution of weapons and implementation of cabinet decisions for the establishment of a national guard."

He said the guard would include all young men aged between 15 and 23 or 30 of all politics and sects. "This guard will be under the command of reserve officers."

A Lebanese military spokesman announced that Israeli artillery shelled two southeast Lebanese border villages at noon today. He named them as Kfar Chouba and El Meri, which lie respectively two miles and four miles west of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights of Syria. The spokesman said Lebanese artillery returned the fire and silenced the Israeli guns. There were no Lebanese casualties.

Jordan-Israel Clash Reported

AMMAN, March 20 (UPI).—Jordanian positions thwarted attempts by Israeli patrols to cross the cease-fire line south of the Dead Sea today, a Jordanian spokesman announced.

The spokesman said Jordanian forces clashed with the patrols at 6 a.m., "prevented them from accomplishing their goals and forced them to retreat."

Of the penalty, 500 francs were a fine and one franc (18 U.S. cents) symbolic damages for Mr. Duvalier.

Mr. Phouc said the only reason for the rupture of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and South Vietnam was Phnom Penh's tolerance of Communists on Cambodian soil.

Ties Cut in 1963

Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations with the Saigon regime after the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963.

The main obstacle to re-establishment of relations—according to the now ousted chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk—was South Vietnam's refusal to recognize Cambodia's present borders.

The talks were interrupted last Saturday when Mr. Gromyko suddenly fell ill. Two days later he left for Czechoslovakia. The German state secretary flew to Bonn to report to his government and will return here late tonight.

Brandt Says Erfurt Talks Were 'Necessary and Useful'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, and that both states had to recognize that relations between them had to be of a special nature.

"Erfurt could only be a beginning," he said. "It was a beginning."

"That practical results could be possible, that a gradual easing of the consequences of Germany's division is conceivable, is easier for me to believe today than it was the day before yesterday, even with all the necessary skepticism," he said.

"I believe it possible, even though there is nothing to see, that we can come closer together in the

principal questions," the chancellor said.

Talks 'Useful,' Says Stoph

BERLIN, March 20 (NYT).—Premier Stoph last night described his first meeting with Chancellor Brandt as "useful."

In an interview with the East German television network after the close of the daylong talks at Erfurt, he said, "Opposition views were clearly aired, but that was to be expected." He added: "I consider the meeting useful."

Mr. Stoph said "preservation of peace in Europe" was foremost in his country's considerations.

He said he expected "genuine negotiations" to take place in the future. His side would have been willing to sign a pact on the establishment of relations with Bonn at the Erfurt meeting, he declared, but Mr. Brandt was not yet ready.

Tankers Collide, Spill Oil Off Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (UPI).—The Dutch tanker Katelyn and the Swedish tanker Otelio collided in the Stockholm archipelago today, spilling thousands of gallons of oil into the sea, coast guard men reported. There were no injuries.

Floating booms were being rushed out from Stockholm to try to prevent the giant oil slick from reaching island beaches.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

8 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPE 73-86

"BAKE BOO DOO BOO" OR

"DOO BOO BAWLWY" LYON —

12 Rue Sainte LEONE.

Cambodia Alerts Army to Foil Any Sihanouk Comeback Try

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 20 (UPI).—The new Cambodian government today called on its army to "foil with weapons" any attempt by the deposed chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk to stage a comeback.

The official statement appeared to indicate that the regime fears that Sihanouk, who is now in Peking, may try to return to his country.

The government's communiqué to the army said that Cambodian troops have the "duty to foil with weapons actions in whatever form Prince Norodom Sihanouk might provoke in trying to use the legally he no longer possesses."

Sources here suggested that apprehension that Sihanouk may attempt to return is the reason for all airports remaining closed, though other communications with the outside world were resumed this morning.

Meanwhile, the government continued its attacks against the ousted chief of state, his wife and close associates.

Immorality and Corruption

Official publications featured articles accusing Sihanouk of immorality and financial corruption. One newspaper displayed a photograph of him with Indonesia's former President Sukarno and the assassinated President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. Another contained a photo of him with an unidentified nude woman.

Even so, one Phnom Penh barber said that he regarded Sihanouk as a hero. "He has been the savior of our country," he said. "I cannot judge the new leader until I know what is in their hearts."

A contrasting view was voiced by a local merchant, who said: "I wrote to the prince's ouster that he was not being tough enough against the Viet Cong. His real reason, though, was that everyone was tired of him."

Diplomatic reaction to the change has been cautious. The new regime's pledge to "respect all previous engagements" concluded between Cambodia and friendly countries was interpreted by some delegations to mean that Sihanouk's policies would continue.

Sihanouk Still in Peking

BEIJING, March 20 (UPI).—Prince Sihanouk spent his second day in Peking with members of the Cambodian Embassy, the Yugoslav news agency Tass reported today from the Chinese capital.

The report said nothing was known about the prince's plans and added that his visit was covered with a veil of secrecy. The report added, there were "indications" from the Cambodian Embassy that "all members of the embassy agree with the prince." It did not elaborate.

All Peking newspapers today published front-page reports of the arrival of Prince Sihanouk and his talk with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Headlines and captions on photographs showing Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Chou said, "Chief of the Cambodian state Prince Norodom Phurissara, a Sihanouk relative.

He is said to have been replaced by Yam Sanbaru, who was formerly minister of justice.

Other dismissed officials include Secretary of State for Ground Defense Oum Manorin and Secretary of State for National Security Sosthenes Fernandez. Mr. Manorin is the half brother of Prince Sihanouk's part-Italian wife, Princess Monique.

The government has also fired the police chief of Phnom Penh, as well as the governor of Kandal Province, in which the capital is located.

The charges against Sihanouk are primarily focused on his wife and members of her entourage. They are being accused of selling Washington to pay alleged violations for damages. Phnom Penh radio said today in a broadcast monitored in London.

The radio said the Cambodian Foreign Ministry sent its protest note to the U.S. Embassy in the Cambodian capital yesterday, the day after the National Assembly ousted Prince Sihanouk as chief of state.

Shelling End Urged

LONDON, March 20 (UPI).—The new leadership of Cambodia has demanded U.S. and South Vietnamese forces stop shelling Cambodian border areas and asked Washington to pay alleged violations for damages. Phnom Penh radio said today in a broadcast monitored in London.

The radio said the Cambodian Foreign Ministry sent its protest note to the U.S. Embassy in the Cambodian capital yesterday, the day after the National Assembly ousted Prince Sihanouk as chief of state.

Russians, Czechs Initial New Pact

PRAGUE, March 20 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today initiated a new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Jan Marko.

Czech News Agency said the treaty preserves the aims and principles of an earlier friendship treaty and encompasses the development of relations. No text was available.

Soviet and Czechoslovak heads of state will sign the treaty in May.

Avon Leaves Hospital

BOSTON, March 20 (UPI).—Lord Avon, former British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, was released from New England Baptist Hospital yesterday after an operation for a blood clot problem. Officials said he is in good condition and will return to England early next month.

Elastics in Saigon

SAIGON, March 20 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded in Saigon shortly before dawn today, one of them destroying a civilian house and damaging a Thai military hotel and the second damaging a power transformer. Five Vietnamese were wounded in the first blast.

Paris Barricades, 1970:

(Continued from Page 1)

detour around a village and pay highway tolls—the trucks began to pile out of their cabs early this morning.

Within hours, the prefect (administrative chief) of the Yvelines district outside the city was reporting: "I've got a catastrophic mess on my hands."

The government immediately rolled back. The Interior Ministry lifted the ban on use of trucks of more than 3.5 tons and cut down the number of roads that will be limited to pleasure cars. All restrictions on traffic for tomorrow were cancelled.

A spokesman for a transport workers' union, that has often been ignored by the rank and file, called the solution "realistic" and recommended its membership give up the blockade.

WEATHER

	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
AMSTERDAM	10	55	Very cloudy					</				

Senate Unit Urges U.S., Russians Stop Deploying Strategic Missiles

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved a "sense of the Senate" resolution calling on President Nixon to propose to the Russians at the arms talks "an immediate suspension" by both nations "of the further deployment

of all offensive and defensive strategic nuclear systems."

The language, proposed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., was a broad substitute for the more limited proposal of Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R. Mass., calling for a mutual suspension of MRV flight tests and deployment.

Sen. Brooke declared himself

highly satisfied, saying the new language "offers clear support for a concerted effort to head off deployment of MRV and other new strategic weapons."

Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said that he favors the new version and that the chances of a Senate vote are "fairly good before the strategi-

arms limitation talks (SALT) resume in Vienna on April 16. He said he hoped to bring the resolution up after the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell and two other matters are disposed of, probably by early April.

Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., interpreted the resolution as saying, "We should stop right here, and neither side deploy any more offensive or defensive nuclear weapons until it is seen whether an arms limitation can be achieved in the SALT talks."

Both superpowers, said Sen. Fulbright, "have a reasonable degree of weapon parity at the moment. Neither has a first-strike capability, and if we stop the arms race now,

neither will have a first-strike capa-

First-Strike Capability

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have avoided ever saying they were trying for a first-strike capability, the ability to knock out the other without suffering unacceptable losses by retaliation.

But Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans' disclosure on March 10 that the first Minuteman-3s will be deployed this June put new steam behind the Brooke resolution, which led to today's action. The Minuteman-3 is to be equipped with a MRV warhead, a multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle.

Administration officials subsequently have sought to deny that Mr. Seamans said anything new, but they conceded that his prepared statement had "slipped through" the Pentagon top office.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday said the Soviet Union will be "in position to deploy" missiles with a MRV warhead "this year." MRV is multiple but not independently targetable warhead. All MRV and MRV warheads are nuclear.

Mr. Laird also said the Russians are continuing "new construction" of missile sites and are completing work on a fourth anti-ballistic missile (ABM) operational site in the Moscow complex. Last year he told Congress the Russians had stopped ABM construction.

Mr. Laird also said yesterday that the Minuteman-3 deployment date had, in fact, "slipped" to that which is fallen behind schedule, "to June." Likewise, the deployment date for Poseidon, a MRV warheaded submarine missile, "has slipped a few months."

Nonetheless, the Foreign Relations Committee voted, 10 to 0, for the resolution, and others not present are expected to back it. The original Brooks version had 43 sponsors.

The new version calls for the suspension of deployment "subject to national verification or such other measures of observation and inspection as may be appropriate." There is considerable intra-administration argument over just what can be verified by observation satellites and other means outside the Soviet Union.

Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., an ABM opponent, in a Senate speech today damned the Safeguard system as obsolete. He called not only for rejection of Phase 2 but for halting "any continental deployment of this discredited system."

Sen. McGovern quoted Mr. Laird as saying that if the Soviet Union employs its big SS-9 missiles with multiple warheads, the United States will be faced in the 1970s with a threat which is "much too large to be handled by the level of defense envisaged in the Safeguard system without substantial improvement and modification."

In other words, added Sen. McGovern, "Russian forces must not be too small, or we won't need Safeguard, not too large, or Safeguard can't work. They must be like Baby Bear's porridge, just right" to fit our defense."

Talks Set Looking to End Of Stoppage of U.S. Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

Hams, R. Del., and Sen. Carl Curtis, R. Neb.

Sen. Curtis declared "this postal strike is a test of whether this government has the will and the determination to govern."

In New Jersey, 11 of the 13 regional distribution centers, including the giant facility at Newark, were hit by strikes Look-

ing over 3,000 sacks of unmailed mail. Newark Postmaster Joseph Beniuk said: "There's not a damn thing we can do about it. That action set Manson off, and he announced

he wanted to change attorneys and had a motion already prepared to that effect.

ican Express Co., whose credit card division headquarters is in Lower Manhattan, a spokesman declined to discuss the arrangements, although he did say that channels have been established to move checks and bills to accounts away from the city.

A spokesman for Diners Club, headquartered in midtown, said the company normally sends out "a couple of tons of mail every day, mostly checks and bills." He said operations have not been greatly hampered because the company has another center in Los Angeles and a computer facility in Philadelphia.

The Justice Department instructed its 93 U.S. Attorney offices to seek court injunctions as soon as any substantial postal walkouts occurred in their areas.

Mr. Blount told the union presidents that any postmen who are absent without official leave would not receive pay. He also warned of "other severe penalties" presumably including jail sentences for contempt of court or dismissal from their jobs, if strikers refused to return to work.

Mail was embargoed in the New York metropolitan area, parts of Westchester County and Buffalo, and in all of New Jersey except for Camden. Mail was embargoed in the entire state of Connecticut.

In Pennsylvania, work had stopped in post offices in Philadelphia and suburban areas. Letter carriers stopped operations at Akron and at the main post office and 16 substations in Cleveland.

The New York Telephone Co. reported it was missing \$7 million in unpaid bills each day. Consolidated Edison Co. in New York said it was not receiving \$3 million in gas and electric payments daily.

Western Union offices and parcel delivery companies reported a heavy upsurge in business, while other firms—especially mail order houses—were crippled. Paychecks were left sitting in post offices.

New York executives huddled in meetings trying to find substitute means of communicating with suppliers and customers.

In some cases—mainly those concerned with the movement of money—the arrangements were a closely guarded secret. At Amer-

for a two-year extension of aid programs and the Senate bill for four. The conferees settled on three.

The House bill called for consolidation of four present aid-to-education programs into broad-purpose block grants to the states.

The Senate bill had no such provision. The conferees agreed to consolidate two of the four programs, one providing funds for educational experiments and the other providing money for guidance counseling.

The conferees kept most of the increases the Senate approved in the education spending ceilings. The increased authorizations are mainly in programs serving children of the poor.

The bill is an authorization measure only. It still must be passed by the Senate and the House and signed by the President. Funding will come in later bills.

A conference source said Sen. Stennis had already served notice that he "may well have objections" to the change when the bill returns to the Senate floor for a final vote.

In other respects the bill is a compromise between the House version, which the Nixon administration favored, and the more costly Senate bill. The House bill called



VARYING FORMS OF PROTEST.—A group of anti-draft demonstrators were standing near an enlistment sign, in front of the federal building, in Columbus, Ohio, playing and singing peace songs (top photo) when a young man ran by, grabbed the guitar and smashed it against a parking meter (lower photo). After doing his thing and dropping the guitar splinters, the young man ran away, passing in front of applauding policemen. The peace demonstration was part of a nationwide campaign.

Associated Press

Draft Dodger Who Gave Up Citizenship to Be Deported

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)

A young Atlanta man, who renounced his U.S. citizenship in an effort to avoid the draft during a recent trip to Canada in 1967, was declared an alien "of undetermined citizenship," yesterday by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The board told Thomas Glenn Jolley, 36, a native of Greensboro, N.C., to leave the country within 30 days or face deportation.

Officials here said that this was the first instance in which a man seeking to avoid the draft has been ordered out of the country as an alien.

Although approximately 3,000 Americans are thought to have fled to Canada to avoid induction, none will be affected by the ruling except those who have formally renounced their U.S. citizenship.

Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., an ABM opponent, in a Senate speech today damned the Safeguard system as obsolete.

He called not only for rejection of Phase 2 but for halting "any continental deployment of this discredited system."

Sen. McGovern quoted Mr. Laird as saying that if the Soviet Union employs its big SS-9 missiles with multiple warheads, the United States will be faced in the 1970s with a threat which is "much too large to be handled by the level of defense envisaged in the Safeguard system without substantial improvement and modification."

In other words, added Sen. McGovern, "Russian forces must not be too small, or we won't need Safeguard, not too large, or Safeguard can't work. They must be like Baby Bear's porridge, just right" to fit our defense."

Mr. Jolley went to Canada on March 31, 1967 after failing to win a draft exemption as a conscientious objector. On May 16, he went to the U.S. Consulate and swore out an affidavit renouncing his U.S. citizenship. His stated reason was that he wished to become an alien to avoid induction, which would "conflict with my present beliefs."

A few days later he returned to the U.S., entering at Detroit. As soon as federal officials discovered the fact of his renunciation of citizenship and his re-entry as an alien without a visa, they initiated proceedings to deport him.

The chief problem for credit card concerns is in notifying stores and restaurants of lost and stolen cards and the possible theft of cards in the mail when the strike began.

"We have a lot of plastic in the mail," one company officer said.

Officials at large banks also refused to discuss mailing procedures.

"Look, there's a lot of money in that mail," he was said. "Do you think I'm going to tell you where it's going?"

6 Miss. Klansmen To Start Terms In Triple Killing

JACKSON, Miss., March 20 (AP)—Sam Bowens Jr., former Imperial Wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and five other men were arrested in Mississippi yesterday.

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The increased authorizations are mainly in programs serving children of the poor.

The bill is an authorization measure only. It still must be

passed by the Senate and the House and signed by the President. Funding will come in later bills.

More Pan Am 747s

AMSTERDAM, March 20 (Reuters)—Pan American World Airways will introduce Boeing 747 jumbo jets on its daily flight between New York and Amsterdam on July 1, the company announced here today.

A conference source said Sen. Stennis had already served notice that he "may well have objections"

to the change when the bill returns to the Senate floor for a final vote.

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Michel Swiss

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Muslims Plan To Keep Farm In Alabama But Shift Cattle To Another County

ASHEVILLE, Ala., March 20 (UPI)—The Black Muslims have decided not to sell their St. Clair County farm after all, but went ahead with a transfer of their cattle across the state.

The approximately 200 head of cattle were taken to a farm in Greene County Wednesday while an investigation continued into the deaths of 64 other cattle on the Muslim farm south of here.

The Muslim leader in Chicago, Elijah Muhammad, several days ago had ordered the sale of the farm and removal of the cattle because of what the Muslims called continued harassment in this area.

Sale Order Rescinded

But the Muslim director of farming operations, Ollie Hall, and the manager of the Big Beaver Farm here, John Henry Davis, said Wednesday the sale order had been rescinded.

Mr. Davis said farming, canning and processing operations would be continued in St. Clair County.

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 21-22, 1970 **

Cambodia at the Brink

Prince Sihanouk, chief of state of Cambodia, is out, though perhaps not down. A conservative military-civilian group deposed him, making use of (1) his absence from the country, (2) an accumulation of resentments against the manner and substance of his rule and (3) his inability to oust the Vietnamese Communists (North and South) who were using Cambodian soil in support of Vietnam operations and who were swallowing up Cambodia too. Such is Sihanouk's popularity at home and his reputation for maneuver, that he is not being given up for politically dead, least of all—one can be sure—by his ouster in Phnom Penh. But his position is, at the least, highly uncertain.

Say what you will about Sihanouk—and in the past American officials said a good deal, mostly in high dudgeon—he spared Cambodia the agonies that befall its neighbors in Indochina, Vietnam and Laos. He did this by a policy he called "neutralization." This meant joining with neither the Americans nor the Chinese but trying to use the weight of one or the other to fend off Cambodia's traditional foes, the Vietnamese. Unfortunately for Sihanouk, this policy was wearing thin. The Chinese were proving unwilling to call off their Vietnamese comrades and the Americans were unable to. In recent months the number of Vietnamese occupiers—some supporting the war in Vietnam and others simply taking over large chunks of Cambodia—had risen into the tens of thousands.

So—or so it seems—Sihanouk's rivals moved, forcing a confrontation with the Vietnamese and then kicking the prince out. This is a complicated development. At best, it could signal a hitherto unsuspected determination and capacity on the part of the

Cambodians to liberate their country, in the process depriving the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong of a valuable sanctuary. Estimates that indicate the Communists in Indochina are indeed weakening under the allied onslaught support this reading.

We would not, then, want to deprecate any Cambodian bootstrap fervor. Our suspicion is, nonetheless, that the Communists are not on the run, certainly not in Cambodia, and that the new coup may have precisely the effect Sihanouk always strove to prevent. It may suck Cambodia into the struggle of Communists and anti-Communists in Indochina. In that event the new leaders in Phnom Penh would almost certainly seek closer military ties with the United States. Washington would be sorely tempted to respond, if only for the purpose of crimping Communist military functions in respect to Vietnam. The easily foreseeable result, of course, would be a wider war, even as the Nixon administration tries to withdraw.

The first purpose of American policy in Cambodia, in our opinion, ought to be: to keep out. No conceivable tactical temptation can outweigh the political and military risks of an involvement there. The United States has no obligation to set one group or another in Phnom Penh. What concern it has for Cambodia's welfare can best be discharged by avoiding actions which escalate the fighting there. Washington should make unmistakably clear that any leadership in Cambodia which anticipates any direct military involvement by the United States is certain to fail. As Prince Sihanouk amply demonstrated, Cambodians are not without their own resources and these are their first line of defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Postal Anarchy

Defiance of law and court injunction by postal workers in New York and elsewhere constitutes the most serious threat to orderly governmental process in the history of the federal civil service.

If, in disregard of the belated call of their local union president to end their illegal walkout at once, the postal workers here succeed in flouting the no-strike policy that has prevailed with almost perfect effectiveness in all branches of the federal service, the nation will henceforth be at the mercy of every employee group with control over a strategic public operation.

The consequences of such a breach in rational civil service-employee relations are already discernible on a more limited scale in New York's municipal government, where unionized policemen, firemen, subway employees, teachers and sanitation workers have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to place an economic squeeze on every citizen through abuse of their economic power.

Even more dismaying is the encouragement the postal workers' defiance gives to the lawlessness already so rampant in many sectors of society that it is beginning to undermine national stability. What hope can there be for fostering respect for law and democratic processes among all the disaffected elements in the ghetto, on campus and elsewhere if federal employees disregard their oath to stay on the job or if public

administrators fail to invoke the full legal penalties?

We do not question that letter carriers in New York and other parts of the country find it hard to get along in this inflationary period on wages of \$6,176 to \$8,442 a year. Their patience—and their family budgets—have been strained by the long deadlock between House and Senate over how large an increase they should get and whether it should be retroactive. The muddle has been intensified by the Nixon administration's clear indication that the President will approve no pay increase for this year or next unless the postal unions throw their considerable political influence behind his omnibus bill for a postal corporation.

However, what is imperative now is immediate restoration of postal service everywhere in the United States, followed at once by a White House conference of administration, congressional and union officials to break the pay deadlock. No negotiations can be held under the club of an outlaw strike; but the government has an obligation to convince all federal employees that equity can be achieved without recourse to anarchy.

From Friday's
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Agreement for negotiations that may soon end the postal strike was reached Friday night.—Ed.]

International Opinion

German Summit

East Germany continues to demand full recognition without offering anything in exchange. Of course, the only price West Germany might now accept would be for East Germany to demolish the Berlin Wall and to allow East Germans and West Germans to move between the two parts of Germany as freely as the West Germans can move around Western Europe.

There is no chance of Premier Stoph permitting this. The German Democratic Republic is not yet strong enough to allow its citizens such freedom. But by continuing the negotiations, Mr. Stoph can hope that gradually West German reluctance to recognize East Germany will diminish. Conversely, Chancellor Brandt hopes that the East Germans will come to accept his thesis that progress should be made in a series of small steps and that these might include the lifting of some at least of the present restrictions on exchange across the wall.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

East Germany gave Chancellor Willy Brandt a tumultuous welcome. Doubtless this expresses the wish of many Germans that their country may one day be united.

Such a desire is understandable. It is also highly dangerous.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1895

PARIS—The proposed increase in the British naval estimates has had the effect of directing public attention toward the British Army and the large amounts annually voted for its maintenance. Whereas with the French Radicals, economy is the conventional platform watchword, it is significant that British Conservatives are no longer content with advocating profuse expenditure—they insist on something being shown in return. They are likely to be of more service to their country this way.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1920

CHICAGO—The "Irish Republic" was officially recognized today by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, whom he compelled Mr. Patrick King, seeking American citizenship, to forgo allegiance to the De Valera government. Mr. King had readily renounced fealty to the British government, and then was called back by the judge to make complete renunciation by forswearing citizenship in the Irish Republic. Mr. King hesitated for a few moments, slowly turned, walked to the judge and complied.



"Now, Concerning Laos, Let Me Make One Thing Perfectly Clear..."

Richard Nixon's Washington

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—When reporters have been profoundly surprised, it is customary for them to pretend the opposite.

Yet in honesty, the really profound surprises of Richard Nixon's Washington deserve brief examination, by one who is now leaving the city for an on-the-spot look at our problems overseas.

To begin with, there is the simple fact that Mr. Nixon's Washington is arduous but boring. For 99 percent of the time, Dwight Eisenhower's Washington, bland, self-satisfied, a bit blinkered and comfortably backward-looking, was so deadly boring that it made your teeth hurt.

Politically, President Nixon is the offspring of that era, and it was logical to expect more of the same. To be sure, Nixon's Washington is not exciting, as the city was under John Kennedy; or bizarre, as it often was under Lyndon Johnson. But it is so intensely interesting that no sensible man can be bored for a single minute.

Men of Ability

There are two reasons for this. To begin with, the team the President has assembled boasts an unusually large number of exceptionally able men. Some combine ability with goodness. In others, naked ability is the conspicuous trait.

In still others, the ability has to be discovered by careful observation, for it is concealed at first by the peculiar facelessness which the President seems to regard as a useful quality in some subordinates. But the ability is there, nonetheless, and ability is never boring, whether or not you disapprove of the ends for which it is being used.

In the case of the President him-

self, moreover, this rule is carried to an extreme. None other than Theodore Sorenson is widely quoted, in fact, as judging Mr. Nixon "the cleverest man to occupy the White House this century."

"Clever," of course, is a morally neutral word. Everything depends on what the clever man's ultimate purposes. But again, extreme cleverness is a wonderful canut-chaser.

Four Moves Ahead

It is Mr. Nixon's Washington, if you have nothing better to do, you can always spend a couple of hours trying to figure out exactly what the President is really up to. Since you know he thinks at least four moves ahead, this is not easy. In truth, it is like playing three-dimensional chess. But it is absorbing, all the same.

Precisely because the President's opponents were quite unprepared for this, they are now on the defensive. They began by assuming that a rather drab-seeming President, elected by a minority vote, would be an easy target.

A gain and again, on every kind of matter from Vietnam to Judge Clement Haynsworth, they played straight into the President's hands. So now they are both baffled and more than a little fearful.

But where, one still asks, is all this going to lead in the end? For the short run, there are all sorts of interesting possibilities, such as an unprecedented setback for the Democrats in the off-year elections—providing the President does not push his luck too far in Vietnam. But for the longer term, the answer has to be mixed.

On the one hand, the leaders of American liberalism have only themselves to thank for liberalism's present sorry plight. In the years since the tragic loss of President

Kennedy, they have been more and more self-righteous, self-rewarding and plain silly.

They have been downright antagonistic about Vietnam. They have been masochistically sentimental about such phenomena as the New Left and the Black Panthers. They have lived by posturing and slogan-mouthing, and almost all the slogans and postures have offended the average American.

So they have earned the fairly harsh come-uppance they are likely to get under Richard Nixon. But that is only one side of the coin. The question remains whether the failure of American liberalism will lead onward to active, ugly illiberalism. And, before all is said and done, this can become a very serious question.

"Any political party which seeks

voted by championing the emotive cause of law and order," the magazine said, "putts in peril the traditional impartiality of the British police."

Nevertheless, there is something that the British public feels in the air and does not like; if it is not a crime wave, it is a perceived threat of something more general:

of social disorder.

A handful of greedy or disgrun-

The Anarchy of the Cities

By James Reston

ployees of San Francisco tied up

the city for the first time in history.

This week the federal

employees have paralyzed the

postal services of New York City,

and their strike is spreading into

neighboring states, against the

clear prohibitions of the law.

If government employees defy

the law of the government, why

shouldn't anybody else? If they are rewarded and not punished by their

employers, why not the militant

students, the militant blacks,

the radicals of the right and the left,

Lester Maddox, Rap Brown, and all

the other extremists?

Power is the thing today. Every

body is using it. Not only the

municipal workers in San Francis-

co and the postal workers in New

York, but the mayor of New York,

both Republicans, against the Presi-

dent of the United States, also a

Republican, and against each other.

Mayor Lindsey, and Gov. Rocke-

ller, are fighting over the budget

of the state, and both are fighting

with President Nixon over policies

and priorities.

Like the postal workers, they are

concentrating on their own in-

terests. They have given up on

reason, and decided to rely on

power.

The result is obvious: the mayor

is fighting with the governor over

the budget, the governor is fight-

ing with the mayor over priorities;

both are condemning the President

for not making more money avail-

able to the state and the city;

the mail carriers are striking against

both the mayor and the governor,

and they are all confused and

frustrated in the struggle.

Individually, they are reasonable

men, who talk common sense and

common objectives. But as repre-

sentatives of state power, city

power or union power they sepa-

rate and destroy their common

objectives.

It is a troubling situation. Every

body is relying on power but fear-

ing that power will divide and

defeat them all in the end.

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All replies will be treated in the strictest confidence and, as the management consultants retained to select the executive for the position, we undertake not to submit any information communicated to us without the prior consent of the respondent and after a personal interview.

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ART IN LONDON

Picasso's Theme—The Artist and His Model

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 20.—For five months in 1968, Pablo Picasso had the engravers Aldo and Piero Crommelynck set up a press in his studio. During that time, he provided them with 347 engravings on the theme of the artist and his model, a subject which preoccupied Picasso in two previous series, in 1936 and in 1954. The entire oeuvre of 1968 has been put on show at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, SW1 (nearest subway, Trafalgar Square), together with a series of photographs of the master and his work by Gjon Mili.

The engravings were produced at an average speed of more than two a day, thus, it is evident that a number of them are below standard; but equally, there are among them perhaps 30 that can be considered among the best work ever essayed by the great Spaniard in his 70 years of artistic endeavour.

This week London is especially strong on good technicians in both painting and sculpture. At the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, W1, Peter Folkes uses sanding and sponging and many old-master methods, adapted to contemporary vision, to make delightful magical and agreeable pictures. Grazing cows emerge from a sunny haze of subaqueous themes—his past three exhibitions and his celebrated sculptured chess set have all had the word "aquatic" in their titles. The exhibition of recent paintings and sculptures

paintings sound like Victorian pastorals and still lives. Nothing, in truth could be more agreeably different from Victoriana than these delicate and happy works.

It is the avowed intention of French sculptor Jephian de Villiers, now living and working in London, to model his way through all Creation. Hitherto, his work has concentrated on subaqueous themes—his past three exhibitions and his celebrated sculptured chess set have all had the word "aquatic" in their titles. The exhibition of recent paintings and sculptures

at the Archer Gallery, 23 Grosvenor Street, W1, now leads us to dry land for the first time—specifically the land of the Canaries, where insects and bony creatures now make a first appearance.

De Villiers's work, especially the sculpture, is something which has an overpowering emotional impact at first sight, followed by a slower and calmer intellectual appeal. His is a unique and major talent; never has his sculpture been displayed to better advantage.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, 126 Cork Street, W1, the Staffordshire painter Jack Simcock is holding his 30th one-man show in the past 14 years. He paints, in what at first appears to be a gray-black monochrome (on analysis there are as many colors in it as in a Velasquez gray), the harsh slate-roofed cottages and wind-swept trees of the North English mountain village where he lives. These are somber paintings without being in the least grim, and have all the tough strength in them of the life and landscape of the North.

Technical control is the essence of the abstract paintings by Bernard Farmer at the Circle Gallery, 9/13 Grosvenor Street, W1, in which he maneuvers a certain small number of elementary colored forms on a white ground. These could so easily get out of hand and tumble into banality, but, in fact, Farmer is a good enough technician to keep them clearly and perfectly balanced and composed, so that each picture gives one minute esthetic satisfaction, of exactly the kind that a great acrobats' performance or a fine mathematical equation gives.

Brussels
**The Eight
Deadly Sins**

By Rosa Dobson

BRUSSELS, March 20.—A bit of light-hearted biblical virtuous bloom at the Beaux Arts with Vic Gentil showing his "Eight Deadly Sins" ("Why stop at seven? Does anyone?") as the main series in an exhibition consecrated to his work.

Gentil gets this pride of place as the first recipient of the newly-instituted Prix Robert Giraud, to be awarded regularly to active contemporary artists from Belgium. This particular artist happens to have a bright past as well, being already renowned for his own brand of assembly art, using familiar-looking odd bits and pieces of wood and metal to make up groups, figures, and abstract compositions. He is also addicted to dismembering musical instruments to create fancy constructions out of the entrails.

The "Sins" are a new departure in that they look larger-than-life in giant chunks of chair leg, hamster support, perspex, jointed wooden limbs, shot trees, all doused in concrete for a dark, rough-hewn look. His "extra sin," Vochuumous, gets a glamorous coating of soft and luminous shadings. Reciting eruditely, with a pedantic, solid-voiced, broadsides washed in pale-pink, big-table-leg limbs in air, this mass of miscellaneous timber somehow succeeds in portraying lustful eagerness. Another lascivious lady leans out of his "Sin of Love" group, prancing like a pair of bright red castanets; posed in a window frame, she waits while a smirking couple negotiate in the room behind her. One of the twisted creatures is a Chapel, a winged figure slumped in after exhaustion on a chair, eyes crossed, mouth open, every sculpted line shouting "oh, my aching wings!"

Gentil's penchant for picking piano apart and putting them together again as free-standing objects like totem poles or in neat abstract patterns is well illustrated in this show. Hercules, pedals, lids and frames all crop up inventively with notes of color supplied by the red and green of the ribs, the warm gleam of clustered brass pedals. Too many of these of one time become monotonous and the cheerful satire of the wooden models breaks through as relief. Nothing sacred, nothing apid, here—even a minister of culture is treated with irreverence and the bust of "art patron and wife" are certainly no delicate gesture of politeness.

Vic Gentil, Palais des Beaux-Arts, 22 March 22.

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Around The Paris Galleries

Lindstrom, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 12.

Fausto Bocchi's paintings rich paint onto the canvas and lays its roiling colors with a touch of elephant bristles—or is it wood? The colors are brilliant, the elemental joy of painting in a thick medium is evident. A certain superficiality is apparent, but Lindstrom's more vehemently expressive. His raw spirit is an emblem of Nordic expressionism. His surfaces swollen with paint hardly have space enough for a sense of a scowling face and a sense of crooked fingers, of the earth or beast within the mind. Despite their overwhelming enormity these paintings do not give off a feeling of brutality. They will undoubtedly dominate any scene, but they convey their message with a basic vitality and without a care for anything that is not directly essential to the artist. As a result they are bold without vulgarity, and forceful without being cruel.

Pierre, Galerie Matignon 34, 34 Avenue Matignon, to April 11.

Henri Farge is now in his eighties and this retrospective exhibition of oils, watercolors and monotypes reaches back some 50 years to bring us a charming, witty, sometimes modest portrait of society between the wars. He has a deft pen for expressive attitudes and an eye for character and there is always a moment of quick amusement at the way he moulds a type rather than an individual and reveals his pose. Farge went into eclipse over the years and it is not easy to realize that he and (say) Picasso are contemporaries. For Farge still has perfume of the past about him that is part of his charm, although it may also be accounted a weakness. There is nothing musty in his work—but Farge in his prime already belonged to a day that was declining and his work is the delicious twilight of another age.

—BRUNO

he Eiffel

Tower, Galerie Villard et Galanis, 127 Boulevard Haussmann, to April 15.

This series of sculptures from an earlier period (1946-1958), all devoted to one subject—"femme et l'enfant"—a woman holding or fondling a small child. Lobo is obviously a highly competent sculptor, but the present exhibition gives the impression of a conventional aesthetic exercise: marshmallowy cubic roundnesses rub elbows with Picasso-like triangulated anatomies in bronze and a number of other materials. May-Picasso's versatile over-worked Lobo in those early days, for an exhibition two years ago, of more recent works revealed a more coherent and personal style.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



"Village Fete," by Faustino Bocchi.

Investors Shun the Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS. March 20.—Paintings by Old Masters are still eagerly sought by connoisseurs, art lovers and of course, museums. But their appeal to investors is on the wane. Such is the lesson to be drawn from a recent sale at the Palais Galliera, a sale that included both Old Master and Modern Master paintings.

The auction provided a striking illustration to the growing contrast in price trends between these two categories, a contrast tempered by certain considerations outside the realm of art.

In most cases, Old Master paintings are losing ground at an accelerated pace. Not because the

The Art Market

prices are going down but because they are not keeping up with the others. As with everything, there are exceptions. And these exceptions seem to stem largely from trends in interior decoration. For instance, Old Masters who drew on the imaginary and the fantastic for inspiration are sought after. So, too, are some earlier painters whose works fit in well with modern decorating schemes.

Roughly speaking, French works antedating the Barbizon School fall into the Old Master category. In England, works painted before the mid-19th century are considered Old Masters.

The problem of whether such an artist is "minor" or "major" is largely subjective and depends on fame and price.

Of course, there are those few Old Masters who are considered "muses" by the big museums—among them Rembrandt, Vermeer and other such celebrities. Works by these painters are in a category by themselves, and when it comes to price, the sky is the limit.

At the Galerie sale on March 14, the prices clearly revealed the present trend. For example, among the pictures that sold well was a conventional landscape (14 by 19 inches) with sheepherds dressed in Roman togas, having a snack near a well in imaginary ancient Roman style.

The signature of Jean-Baptiste Mallet (1759-1835) was there, but it does not add much to the glamour of a picture. He was a very minor Old Master. Yet the picture was knocked down at almost \$3,000. In 1959, the same picture had fetched less than \$900. Even making allowances for abrupt variations sometimes produced at auctions by the sudden whims of private buyers, the rise in price is enormous. It is not justified by quality, but reflects the new fondness, fostered by interior decorators, for mildly pleasing 18th-century paintings.

A surprisingly good price was also paid for a pair of pictures by Faustino Bocchi (1859-1922),

who was born and died in Brescia, where he painted in a painstaking academical style. In one of the two pictures, called "The Village Fete," he showed children in a cart drawn by mice; in the other, children playing in an attic with one of them riding a dragonfly. Now, the latest fad in Paris and London is fantasy in art. This fad undoubtedly contributed to the fact that these two third-rate works rose well above \$7,000.

As opposed to these good prices, justified by considerations not directly related to art, some very good works by Old Masters did not reach the prices they would deserve if investors were after them.

An extremely good still-life (47 1/2 by 34 1/2 inches), by Jean-Michel Picart, an artist of Flemish extraction who painted in France and was an exact contemporary of Claude Lorrain (1600-1682), sold under \$10,000. It is dated 1682 and is as rare as the works of Baugniet, Linard and Mollien, Picart's contemporaries of the French School.

In the same sale were two other still-lives, also flowers. One was attributed to a Flemish artist, the other to a late-18th-century artist, also Flemish. Both went for about half the price offered for the Picart. Picart should have been at least four or five times as expensive as these two pictures. Obviously no investor considered buying his painting.

Why, then, do investors take little interest in these pictures? There are several reasons.

First, Old Masters are open to more questions than Modern Masters. It is not that there are more fakes in one field than in the other. But there is naturally far less documentary evidence on artists who lived three or four hundred years ago. The works of the Old Masters cannot be so well catalogued. We know with a high degree of accuracy how many landscapes were painted by an Impressionist master such as Pissarro, and where he painted them. But such is not the case for Seghers, possibly one of the greatest Northern European painters.

Last, but not least, rarity is paradoxically not always an asset. When an Old Master's work becomes so rare that his pictures come up for sale every three or four years, the collector's passions are not easily aroused.

Thus, he has the time to forget about his erstwhile desire for such a picture. The artist's importance becomes an abstract notion, confined to handbooks, learned papers and texts. Besides, there is no established price.

For a market to exist, economically speaking, a certain number of transactions is required.

All these factors combine to explain why hardly any of the buyers who go in for Old Masters do this with a view to investment. And sheer love, it seems, does not elicit the same financial generosity as the hope of getting more money later.

London Auctions: Of Arms and Money

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON. March 20.—A highly important sale of arms from the Saxon Royal Collection will be held Monday at Sotheby's. The sale comprises over 60 lots and includes swords, powder flasks, rifles and pistols, many of them personal weapons of the Electors of Saxony and equipment from their guards. The arms in the sale are of outstanding quality and rarity, coming as they do from the celebrated collection housed in the Historisches Museum at Dresden.

The sale will include a cross-section of the Electoral Armory with the exception of armor, and the most important item is a magnificent jewel-encrusted sword, signed and dated 1606. It is one of the only two known works of Israel Soschus, and is a remarkable piece of craftsman ship with the hilt in cast and gilded bronze, finely sculptured with strapwork enclosing birds and figures. The exquisite detail would indicate that the sword was probably made for the Elector Christian II or for his brother, Johann Georg I. Sotheby's estimate is a figure of around £25,000 to £26,000 (\$12,000-\$14,000) for the sword, which will be just under the world record price for a firearm, which is £24,000 (\$16,000) paid in June 1969 for a German wheel-and-sight superimposed load gun dating around 1600.

Other swords include an important group of earlier Saxon

examples, with stiff rapier blades and lavishly silver-mounted hilts. Two are complete with scabbards, a rare occurrence on a 16th century sword. Another group of about a dozen rapiers and riding swords was made in Dresden in 1604 for the officers of the guard of Duke Johann Georg. These are so similar to earlier 16th century examples that it is difficult to distinguish between them with certainty.

A number of fine hunting weapons are offered in the sale: notably among them is a 16th century wheel-lock rifle with the lock set on the left side for use by a left handed man, a group of 17th century knives and cleavers, and five crossbows which come from the two hunting castles outside Dresden, Moritzburg and Pillnitz. The name of the castle to which they belonged is engraved on the stag-horn inlay. The most curious of the later arms, however, are two polished iron blowing tubes. Dating from the early 18th century, the tubes were apparently used for blowing clay bullets at small birds and resemble those used by tribes in Central Africa, from whence the original inspiration must have come.

Yugoslavia Plans Erotic Film Festival

BELGRADE. March 20 (Reuters).—An international festival of erotic films is planned for early next month by the cinema club in Zagreb, the Belgrade newspaper Politika said this week. A discussion on the theme "sexuality as a chance for a new humanism" will be held in the city at the same time, the newspaper added.

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ITALY

A Guide to the Art Galleries in Rome

By Edith Schloss

First in a two-part series.

ROME.—Of the 40-odd galleries listed in the Rome telephone directory, only a few deal in religious objects or furniture. The rest are contemporary art galleries which lately have become so active that they are competing seriously with the studios of Ernst, Arp and Miró.

The following list is not a rating—they are many other good galleries, deserving serious consideration. As to prices, they seem to be just a little lower than in the United States. Oils by competent young painters can be had from 200,000 lire (about \$350) in good galleries.

Works by better known artists start at \$1,000, depending on size. Since most places run a sideline of prints now, you can have some very fine ones for as low as 15,000 lire, or about \$25.

Some of the best galleries are small. And the owners trust their own judgment. Thus, in addition to works by established modern painters, they exhibit unknowns, young talent and even amateurish work.

Comprehensive Surveys

Of these, L'Ortolano (Via Sistina 148) is one of the oldest and most solid. It often gives comprehensive surveys of futurists and other Italian pioneers. Light and sound shows remain in memory for their good selection and installation.

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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 21-22, 1970

Page 9

U.S. Seen Aiming to Ease Restraint

By Eoin Belton

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)—A high administration official said today that the accent of the economy has "definitely shifted from the threat of sustained inflation towards the danger of an uncontrolled slowdown."

The official said that both monetary and fiscal authorities are aiming to slacken restraints in time for a pick-up in economic activity in the latter half of this year.

Signaling that recent statistics indicate that demand-pull inflation has been conquered, the official said that the upward price thrust now seems to cost-push inflation.

Timing Forecast

"We in turn will be overcome by the productivity and wage curves fall back into alignment, probably in the fourth quarter of this year," he added.

In a country as potentially productive as the United States, this adjustment process should follow automatically on the quenching of demand-pull inflation with an inevitable time-lag of about six months, the official said.

"The prime target must be to

Rinfret Cites Political Fear in Shift

NEW YORK, March 20 (Reuters)—Economist Pierre A. Rinfret expressed the belief today that the economic slowdown is over and that the "economy is bottoming now" and poised for further expansion.

He said the Nixon administration, fearful that a continuing tight monetary policy would throw the country into absolute recession has made the key decision that "inflation is preferable to recession."

"Mr. Nixon feels that recession is a political disaster," he added.

"In response to that fear, the policy changes in Washington mean no recession, real expansion, and more inflation."

Signaling that recent statistics indicate that demand-pull inflation has been conquered, the official said that the upward price thrust now seems to cost-push inflation.

Fed Figures Indicate Shift To Expansion

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve System moved cautiously toward a more expansive credit policy during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the overall measures of money that give the best clue to the impact of the Reserve's policy on the economy—showed clear signs of growing at a more rapid pace than has been characteristic in recent months.

The monetary base, the so-called "high-powered money" that the Fed and the Treasury supply to the economy, increased almost \$60 million during the week ended Wednesday, to a total just under \$75 billion.

In the last three months, the monetary base has increased at an annual rate of 2 percent, in contrast to a 1.2 percent growth rate the early last June, when policy last tightened significantly.

The money supply dropped \$60 billion during the week ended March 11, following three successive weeks in which it increased a total of \$3 billion.

But bankers cautioned yesterday that this single weekly drop was not significant in itself. More important, they said, was the fact that, in the four weeks ended March 11, the money supply averaged \$300.1 billion, which represented a 1.7 percent rate of growth since early June.

In the four weeks ending March 11, the money supply—most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in the hands of the public—averaged \$196.6 billion, which was equal to a growth rate of only 0.7 percent since June.

Similarly, the bank credit proxy total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements) as well as total reserves of member banks, also showed increases in the most recent periods for which data were reported.

Both these aggregates, however, have contracted substantially over the last year, continuing to show the cumulative effect of months of very tight money.

Rising Living Costs in U.S. Still Battering Consumers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 20—The U.S. cost of living mounted again last month, continuing to rise at the fastest pace in 20 years, the Labor Department reported today.

The department's consumer price index rose 0.3 percent in February.

Despite the evidence in the announcement, however, the White House claimed today that inflation is being brought under control.

President spokesman Ron L. Ziegler, commenting on the increase, reiterated the point that government experts were agreed that this index would be one of the last steps to reflect a cooling of inflation.

"The point is," Mr. Ziegler said, "that every indication we have is that inflation is coming under control."

In January, the index rose 0.4 percent before adjustments. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the February increase—0.5 percent again—was a shade below the 0.4 percent adjusted rate of the previous three months.

Last month's increase brought living costs 6.3 percent above year-ago levels, reducing the value of the 1957-59 dollar to 75.5 cents from 80.3 cents.

Purchasing Power The department also reported that the purchasing power of rank-and-file workers rose moderately last month.

Gross weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers advanced to \$17.15 in February, an increase of \$1.06 from January.

The required minimum commissions on orders of 1,000 shares or less.

The public ownership provision will not become effective until implementing rules are adopted by the board. The Securities & Exchange Commission also is expected to comment on them before the stock-exchange acts.

Public ownership may provide a long-term answer to Wall Street's financial needs. The transaction charge would provide short-term relief from the cost squeeze the industry has been experiencing.

The board stipulated that the new charge would in no case exceed present commissions by more than 50 percent.

Mr. Haack disclosed that more than 50 percent of the Big Board members doing a public business had lost money on their securities commission operations in 1969 and that losses had continued into this year.

The new charge would increase the cost to investors by a smaller amount than the commission package proposed last month. For example, a typical 100-share order involving a \$40 stock would cost 36.5 percent more than now. The earlier rate proposal would increase the cost of the same order by 60 percent.

Company Reports

Certain-Tried Products

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	215.5	194.1
Profit (millions)	7.58	7.44
Per Share (Dilut.)	1.49	1.49
Glen Alden		
Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	1,249.0	783.0
Profit (millions)	20.7	22.6
Per Share	.168	.114
Ex-Cell-O Corp.		
First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	88.8	57.9
Profit (millions)	5.19	5.47
Per Share	.052	.054

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*Warns of U.S. Dominance**EEC Publishes Blueprint For Strengthening Industry*

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI)—Responding to the challenge of U.S. economic pre-eminence, the executive authority of the European Economic Community published a blueprint today for strengthening European communities and preventing what it said could be American industrial domination.

A key theme in the 400-page document is that European-owned companies need special help to grow bigger and more powerful and that this help should be given sometimes on a discriminatory basis.

The working paper, prepared under the supervision of Guido Colonna di Falco, one of the 14 EEC commissioners, has been submitted to the council of ministers, the commission's decision-making authority, for debate. It may be several years before any of the proposals are adopted.

Reciprocity Urged In suggesting a policy in the important field of contract awards from public authorities, the commission says that U.S. companies should have the same rights as community companies—to the extent that community companies get reciprocal privileges in the United States.

The commission reported that U.S. companies are more powerful and efficient than European companies—and that the gap is widening instead of narrowing.

One set of statistics, the cost elements that go into production and the value added after production, shows that EEC companies as a whole are only 71 percent as efficient as U.S. companies.

Other figures showed that wages and salaries in the EEC are 40 percent lower than in the United States.

In the effort to shape a community industrial policy, the commission also recommended:

• The speedy removal of the technical barriers that still prevent completely free trade and access within the community.

• Measures to promote improvements in employment patterns, management training and inventiveness.

• Extension of EEC solidarity to cover external economic relations.

Mr. Colonna summarized the commission's program as an attempt to establish the preconditions for continued economic expansion and a reasonable amount of European technological independence from the major world powers.

French Plan BRUSSELS, March 20 (AP)—France today proposed an ambitious plan for EEC industrial and scientific cooperation, a few hours before the Common Market's Executive Commission published its own industrial policy proposal.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann submitted a memorandum calling for joint action in advanced nuclear technology, computers and electronics.

Mr. Schumann proposed that obstacles to mergers of EEC industries be removed and a European-type corporation be created to promote multinational corporations.

He said a community advisory bureau should be created to count small and medium-sized firms on possible mergers.

The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) should be used to build large prototypes of advanced reactors, he said.

He also said that governments should give preference in buying computers built in the EEC, and the six should come to an agreement with other European countries on promoting a European electronics industry.

EEC Wine Dispute Still Blocking U.K. Talks

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI)—Disagreement on a common policy for making and marketing wine in the European Economic Community is still holding up progress toward membership talks with Britain.

Italy has made a wine agreement a precondition for approval of a plan to make the EEC financially independent on Jan. 1.

France has said talks with Britain could not begin until the new financing arrangements were approved.

A one-hour joint session of foreign and agriculture ministers of the Six today failed again to solve the wine dispute.

Senate Gets Textile-Curb Bill

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)—Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., today introduced legislation to cut down on the flow of textile imports to the United States.

In calling for bipartisan support from both houses of Congress, he said that he viewed as "incredible" the Japanese explanation for refusing to negotiate voluntary controls imports hurt U.S. producers.

"The tenor of the Japanese memorandum has infuriated a number of people in the textile industry and in the government," Sen. Thurmond said.

At the same time members of the House "textile bloc" said that, too, would seek legislative controls on imports.

Yesterday, taking the U.S. case to the streets, thousands of workers in the men's clothing industry stopped work to stage country-wide demonstrations. In New York City alone, an estimated 25,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America marched to the heart of the garment center with signs asking people not to buy imported clothing.

Union Official Critical WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)—Joseph P. Moloney, vice-president of the United Steelworkers of America, said today that the

ers of America, said today that the impasse remained possible and even likely. The New York Times reported from Washington.

"We are still seeking more effective protection from Congress" against the imports, he said.

Du Pont Takes Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (UPI)—E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., largest of the U.S. man-made fiber producers, will support the industry's bid for legislation to control imports.

DuPont president Charles B. McCoy, speaking today at the annual meeting of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, said that he had been "disappointed and disillusioned" by lack of progress in textile talks between the United States and Japan and had concluded that "there is no hope of success from this approach."

A resolution passed by the association yesterday called for immediate termination of quota negotiations with Japan and enactment of legislation for quantitative limitation on all textile imports.

Prices Sag on Wall Street; Mail Strike Shrivels Volume

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT)—"This postal strike gave a blow to the whole market," a Wall Street broker declared today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower during the slowest trading session of 1970.

Volume sank to 7.51 million shares, the lowest turnover since Dec. 26, the day after Christmas, when a heavy snowstorm curtailed activity in the financial district.

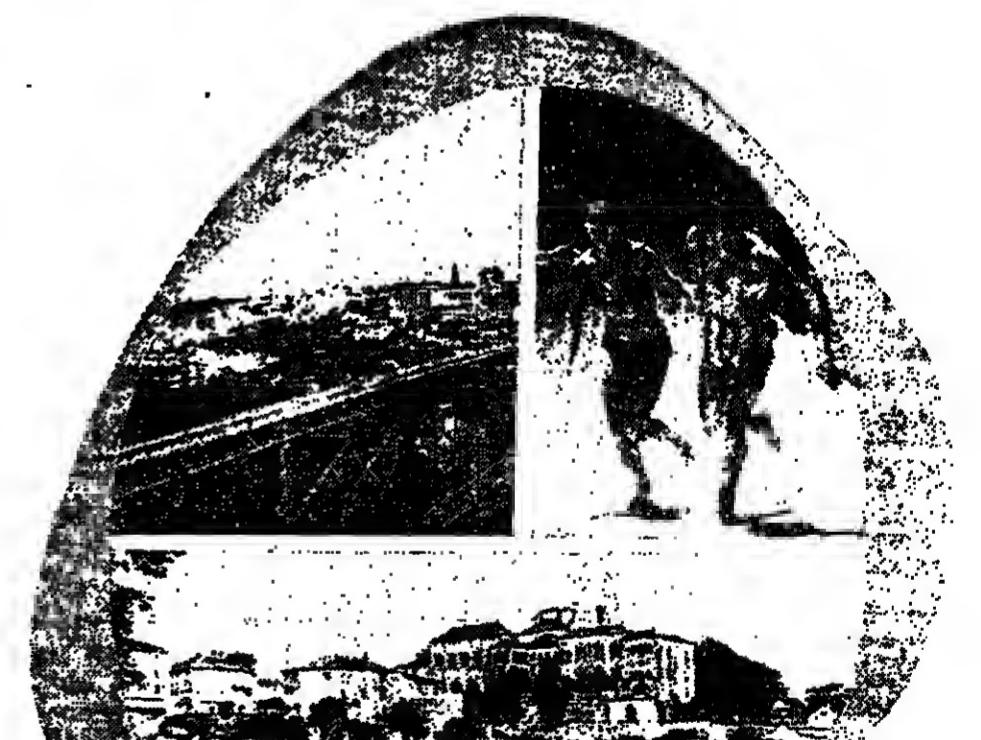
The postal strike continued to create problems in the receipt and delivery of checks and securities. As a result, the sagging volume on the Big Board sagged even more.

Less than 10 million shares have changed hands in every trading day of the last two weeks.

At 2 p.m., the stock ticker carried this note: "The New York Stock Exchange expects to remain open next week even if the postal shutdown continues."

Dow Falls Memorex also on the active list, dropped 67/8 to 119 5/8. Elsewhere among the glamour, IBM slipped 25 3/8 to 319 3/4. Polaroid fell 3 3/4 to 94 1/8 and Avon Products slipped 1 1/2 to 160 1/4.

Memorex Dives Popular stock averages showed small losses throughout the session. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.32 points to 763.66.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

In NCAA Semi-Final Round

UCLA Wallops New Mexico St., Jacksonville Eliminates Bonnies

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 20 (UPI)—UCLA overwhelmed New Mexico State, 93-82, and Jacksonville staggered past inspired St. Bonaventure, 91-82, last night at the U. of Maryland's Cole Field House in the semi-final round of the NCAA championship. They will meet here tomorrow for the title.

The well-balanced Bruins moved one step closer to a fourth straight national title by building

an insurmountable lead with their hot shooting for 30 minutes.

Dedicating their efforts to injured star Bob Lanier, whom they visited at the hospital Tuesday, the Bruins thrived the crowd of 14,380 by shooting over their taller Jacksonville opponents for an early advantage which they yielded grudgingly. They will meet New

Mexico State in tomorrow's consolation game.

New Mexico State unsuccessfully tried a slowdown the last two years against the Bruins in NCAA tournaments. This time, their running tactics proved just as futile.

UCLA's 23rd straight tournament victory was a slick combination of good outside shooting and

hustle and muscle on the boards.

When Henry Bibby and John Valley were not popping in 15-footers, Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and Steve Patterson usually managed successful follow-ups.

The Bruins mustered a seven-point halftime lead by shooting with 58 percent from the floor while limiting New Mexico State to 37.2.

Sam Lacey, the Aggies' main strength off the boards, apparently suffered a foot injury, missing the last 8-1/2 minutes of the first half. He was generally ineffective midway through the second half.

Guard Jimmy Collins made 6 of his first 12 shots for the Aggies, and scored 28 points, but he failed to get his accustomed support from his teammates.

Bruins Take the Lead

UCLA gained the lead for good in the opening three minutes and stretched it to ten points 11 minutes later on an eight-footer by Valley, an 18-footer by 8-9 Patterson and a fast-break layup by Bibby.

St. Bonaventure, playing without a 8-foot-11 center Bob Lanier, finally caved in after losing four men with fouls.

The Bonnies controlled the opening jump and scored 13 of the first 16 points.

Jacksonville opened with a man-to-man defense, but for the first six minutes, 7-foot-2 Artis Gilmore played 6-5 Matt Catt very loosely, giving him the outside shot.

Gant scored 10 of the Bonnies' first 13 points, most of them unobstructed 15-footers, and the Bonnies' early ten-point lead was aided by their own nifty shooting and a horrid shooting display by Jacksonville's guards.

It was the Swedes' first championship victory since 1963 over the Russians—who have won the title for the past seven years—and brought the teams level on points at the head of the table.

One goal down after 12 minutes, Sweden skated magnificently to



Associated Press

QUICK BRUSH-OFF—Albert Sulice of French rink and his skip Pierre Boan sweep the ice to clear the way for their 42-pound granite stone in first round action in the world curling championships at Utica, N.Y.

Maravich Shackled Again as LSU Bows

Marquette, St. Johns in NIT Final

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT)—After a tumultuous 60-59 victory over St. John's over Army, decided by two free throws in the final second by Richie Lyons, Marquette trounced Louisiana State, 71-79, and inflicted another frustration on Pete Maravich at Madison Square Garden last night.

A capacity crowd of 19,500, attracted as much by the hope of seeing Maravich finally explode as by the traditional attractiveness of the National Invitation Tournament's semifinals, saw the wrong explosion.

Marquette, trailing by a point with a minute and a half to go in the first half, scored 7 straight before intermission and 7 straight after it. That was part of a 28-8 run to 71-51 and the rest was routine.

Maravich, through all this, was harassed by an aggressive defense that often double-teamed him, shook up his receivers and kept the whole LSU team off balance. He finished with 20 points, making only four baskets, two in the last minute and a half. He left the court a limping, dejected figure. Scoring honors went instead to Joe Thomas, who had 28 for Marquette.

Now Marquette will play St. John's for the title tomorrow, and Maravich will play his 8th and final college game against Army for third place. He came to the tournament with a career average of 4.8 points a game. In three games, he has scored 20, 37 and 20, and his dazzling passes have missed connections as often as not. It developed afterward that Mar-

The Hawk Slides And Breaks Leg

Ken Harrelson
Bad Break.

MESA, Ariz., March 20 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' Ken "Hawk" Harrelson broke his right leg yesterday in a game against the Oakland Athletics and an Indian spokesman said the outfielder might miss the entire 1970 baseball season.

Harrelson's injury occurred while he was sliding into second base on a fourth-inning force out.

"I knew right away it was bad," Harrelson said. "I heard it snap and I saw my foot pointing in the opposite direction." Harrelson, 26, was obtained by the Indians from Boston in April of last year.

Members of the committee are Art Modell of the Cleveland Browns, Charles Bidwill of the St. Louis Cardinals and Lamar Hunt of the Kansas City Chiefs.

Sullivan said Wednesday it appeared the Patriots would have to leave Boston.

NFL Appoints 3 Club Owners To Aid Patriots

HONOLULU, March 20 (AP)—Three club owners in the National Football League were named to a committee yesterday to resolve the problems facing the homeless Boston Patriots.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle said the three would meet with Billy Sullivan, the Patriots' president, and report back to the full NFL membership today.

Glimore started moving better inside. Wedeking hit from the outside, and Jacksonville gained an eight-point halftime lead, 42-34. The combination continued its effectiveness after intermission and Jacksonville maintained about a ten-point lead most of the second half.

Gant finally fouled out with 10:45 left in the game after scoring 15 points. But St. Bonaventure pulled within four, 78-75, with two minutes remaining. However, Chip Dublin and Greg Nelson then hit six free throws for the Dolphins to wrap it up.

A pair of early penalties put Boston at a manpower deficit quickly against the Hawks but Sanderson, one of the NHL's premier penalty killers, scored a short-handed goal, the 11th by the Bruins this season and the third for Sanderson.

Johnny Bucyk later scored his 28th and 29th goals of the year to give the Bruins some insurance. Goalie Ed Johnston kicked out 36 shots as the Bruins extended their lead over Chicago to three points. Both teams have eight games to play.

New York moved into a third place tie with idle Detroit, four points off the Bruins' pace, but have played two more games than the Red Wings.

Taylor meets top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia in the semi-finals tomorrow.

No. 3 seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Pancho Gonzales of the U.S., 6-0, 10-8, 5-2, and will meet Spain's Andre Gimeno in the semi-finals.

The players resumed with Rosewall leading, 2-0, in the third set after rain forced a halt last night.

Ross Lonsberry averted a shutout for the Kings.

American Rosemary Casals earned a semi-final place against top women's seed Margaret Court of Australia when she beat another Australian, Wendy Gilchrist, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The heavy rain that continued early today appeared to rule out play, but a surprise sunny break-through dried out the courts and left organizers with less than an hour to catch up with their competitors.

They found Ashe in a cinema,

Charlton at a self-service laundry,

Romanian Ilie Nastase shopping in the city and American Marty Riessen at a beach.

In Showdown for 1st Place

Bruins Turn Back Black Hawks

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—In a showdown for first place in the National Hockey League's East Division, the Boston Bruins challenged the lead by the rampaging Chicago Black Hawks, came up with a short-handed goal by Derek Sanderson in the opening minutes and went on to a 3-1 victory last night.

Elsewhere, Philadelphia set an NHL record with its 24th tie of the season, a 2-2 deadlock with New York. It was the sixth

Taylor, Rosewall, Reach Semis In Aussie Tennis

SYDNEY, March 20 (AP)—British Roger Taylor fought his 28th and 29th goals of the year to give the Bruins some insurance. Goalie Ed Johnston kicked out 36 shots as the Bruins extended their lead over Chicago to three points. Both teams have eight games to play.

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American Rosemary Casals earned a semi-final place against top women's seed Margaret Court of Australia when she beat another Australian, Wendy Gilchrist, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The heavy rain that continued early today appeared to rule out play, but a surprise sunny break-through dried out the courts and left organizers with less than an hour to catch up with their competitors.

They found Ashe in a cinema,

Charlton at a self-service laundry,

Romanian Ilie Nastase shopping in the city and American Marty Riessen at a beach.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Bangkok, Charchai Chaiyong of Thailand scored an upset unanimous decision over Eren Alacat of Turkey.

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov, Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los Angeles 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy, St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato, Pittman, Pittsburgh 1 (Preysler), Boston 3 (Sanderson, Buey, Sj), Chicago 1 (D. Hull)).

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

W L T Pts GF GA

Boston 38 15 17 29 248 184

Chicago 38 21 21 23 225 172

DETROIT 38 18 12 25 216 187

New York 38 19 15 23 221 173

Philadelphia 38 24 18 22 231 186

Toronto 38 27 22 12 261 217

WEST DIVISION

St. Louis 34 24 10 75 207 185

Pittsburgh 38 23 14 37 226 193

Philadelphia 38 18 24 55 187 205

Minnesota 38 19 22 43 221 221

Ottawa 38 24 18 32 221 173

Los Angeles 38 11 44 10 32 183 226

* Climbed division title.

Thursday's Results

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov, Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los Angeles 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy,

St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato,

Pittsburgh 1 (Preysler), Boston 3 (Sanderson, Buey, Sj), Chicago 1 (D. Hull)).

Friday's Schedule

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov,

Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los

Angels 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New

York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy,

St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato,

Pittsburgh 1 (Preysler), Boston 3 (Sanderson, Buey, Sj), Chicago 1 (D. Hull)).

Saturday's Schedule

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov,

Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los

Angels 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New

York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy,

St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato,

Pittsburgh 1 (Preysler), Boston 3 (Sanderson, Buey, Sj), Chicago 1 (D. Hull)).

Sunday's Schedule

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov,

Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los

Angels 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New

York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy,

St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato,

Pittsburgh 1 (Preysler), Boston 3 (Sanderson, Buey, Sj), Chicago 1 (D. Hull)).

Monday's Schedule

Montreal 5 (Beltram, Mickey, Mahov,

Rich, Richard, Courteau, Bedard), Los

Angels 1 (Lomberry).

Philadelphia 1 (Nestor, Flanagan, New

York 1 (Kostek), Edwards, Gandy,

St. Louis 2 (Eustache, Crisp, Sabato,

Art Buchwald**The New Shakespeare**

WASHINGTON. Now that the best minds in the Western world have "improved" the "Bible" in the most modern edition, which is called "The New English Bible,"

(The new 2nd Psalm begins, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall want nothing. He makes me lie down in green pastures and leads me beside Buchwald

the waters of life within me and for His name's sake guides me in the right path"), it has been decided to update Shakespeare and make him easier for people to understand.

With this goal in mind and using "The New English Bible" as our inspiration, a group of us has already managed to update some of Hamlet's soliloquy.

"To Be or Not to Be" will soon read as follows:

Should I or shouldn't I? That is the question.

I don't know whether it would be better for me to take A lot of guff and that sort of thing.

Or to fight back against all this trouble I've been having.

Maybe I should drop dead, and sleep?

That's all. And by sleeping

hope to end All this emotional conflict

That everyone goes through;

boy, wouldn't that be a solution?

If you could just cop out, close

your eyes and sleep.

And maybe have a few good dreams. But that's the trouble.

If you're dead, who knows what

7-Year-Old in Debut At Covent Garden

LONDON. March 20 (Reuters)—Nigel Sixton-Hower will make his debut in London's famous Covent Garden Opera House Monday—at the age of seven.

Nigel, a choirboy at his local church at Heston, near London, will be the youngest soloist ever to perform at Covent Garden. His big moment will come when he sings 12 notes at the end of the tragic opera "Wozzeck," by Alban Berg.

kind of bad trips you're going to have. Leaving the station? It sure gives you something to think about.

You have to show some respect; if you don't you could be in for real trouble.

* * *

That's as far as we got with "Hamlet." But we have also been working on "Romeo and Juliet."

So far it goes like this:

JULIET. (On balcony to herself: Oh Romeo, Romeo. Where are you, Romeo? Why don't you change your name? Or if you can't do it, I'll work it out some way so I won't be known as a Capulet.)

ROMEO (underneath balcony to himself: I wonder if I should stick around and listen to what she's saying or speak up and jawbone with her.

JULIET. The only thing I hold against you, Romeo, is your name. Personally I like you for yourself, and not because you're a Montague.

Like what's a Montague? It isn't your hand or your foot or your face, or any other part of your body belonging to a man. Gosh, I wish you had another name.

But what's in a name? Suppose you saw this flower which was called something else besides a rose. It would still smell pretty good, wouldn't it?

And that's the way it is with Romeo. If his name, for example, were Irving, he still would be perfect in my book. Romeo, get rid of your name because it has nothing to do with you, and in exchange, I'll do anything you want me to.

ROMEO (out loud): Okay Juliet, it's a deal. Forget I'm Romeo and call me Loverboy instead.

JULIET: Who is that listening in on everything I've been saying?

ROMEO: I can't tell you who I am, because I hate my name and from what I can tell, you do too.

JULIET: Unless I'm stone deaf, you sound like Romeo Montague. Are you or aren't you?

ROMEO: It all depends if it shakes you up or not.

* * *

As you see, we still have a little work to do, but if it took 20 years to rewrite the Bible, I believe we've gotten off to a pretty good start.

**The people who
defeated us at Chicago
will not be back
again . . . of course,
one often confuses
hopes and predictions.**

John Kenneth Galbraith

PARIS.—Speaking the other week at a debate organized by the American Library of Paris, John Kenneth Galbraith remarked that the past 25 years should be known as the Years of the Economist. Mr. Galbraith is an economist.

Author of "The Affluent Society" (1958) and "The New Industrial State" (1967) among others, he is widely known and appreciated outside the United States. He was President Kennedy's ambassador to India and while there collaborated on a ravishing book, "Indian Painting: The Scene, Themes and Legends." As deputy administrator at the Office of Price Administration during World War II, he had at one point 16,000 people working for him (and was, he pointed out, under simultaneous investigation by four congressional committees). In 1967 he won the Sarah Josephine Hale prize for literary excellence. It is named after Edgar Hoover's "Masters of Deceit: The Overstates: What We Must Know About Communism"—books with a good message that could be ordered without

who can be shut up by Vice-President Agnew wasn't saying anything.

The Paris meeting sponsored by the American Library was supposed to be a dialogue; like most dialogues it wasn't. Mr. Galbraith was way, way ahead of his colleagues. The event, he said later, reminded him of a library story.

"When I went out to India in 1961 I was looking over the USIS booklist.

There were two kinds of books: The good books—J. Edgar Hoover's "Masters of

Deceit: The Overstates: What We Must Know About Communism"—books with a good message that could be ordered without

party now faces is not one of leadership, as is commonly supposed, but of issues.

"We've been taken over on the issues.

The Republicans have caught up with the Keynesian revolution, the Republicans have come up with the only good ideas for welfare in recent years. We used to have a reputation for responsibility in foreign affairs; then came Walt Stostow and Lyndon B. Johnson in Vietnam.

"All we have left are Attorney-General

Mitchell and Vice-President Agnew. They are our greatest assets."

A couple of years ago there was talk of Mr. Galbraith running for governor of Massachusetts. "The overpowering demand from the grass roots never materialized," he said. "There was a tendency for local politicians to come interview me and then develop an active interest in someone else."

"The first order of the Massachusetts delegation at Chicago," he added, "was a motion to have Galbraith expelled."

He often refers to himself in the third person.

Galbraith is a long (6 ft. 8 in.) man, with

what has been described as "a long, lumb-

ical face." His humor is both careful and offhand. He is much admired by, and much admires, the younger generation.

"The next resurgence of the Democratic party will be around people of this generation," he says. "Of 1968, he says, "I think this is the first time in history where a really important political movement managed to come into being in wartime. It forced Johnson out, forced the de-escalation of the war. It's a very important democratic, with a small 'd' achievement."

"This generation will be the dominant force in the next election. The people who defeated us in Chicago will not be back again. I told them so at the time. You can imagine how that endeared me to them. Of course," Mr. Galbraith stopped himself and added: "One often confuses hopes and predictions."

The United States, Mr. Galbraith notes, already has a considerable arts subsidy.

"We have a peculiar form of subsidy through tax exemption. A lot of people like to think Americans are peculiarly generous. The truth is that America is one of the few countries that collect its taxes, so the threat of taxation is real. People tremble between giving money to the government or to the museums. So in my incoherent way, we do have a big success."

"The Triumph," he added, "took me three months to write. I earned from it exactly what I earned in my first ten years as a full professor at Harvard."

Another Galbraith rule is Galbraith's First Law of Communications: "Anybody

says anything is a lie."

A longtime Democrat, Mr. Galbraith says that the problem the Democratic



United Press International

PEOPLE: The News In Brief

The subject of panties, we are pleased, is not dedicating one entire column to it; however, it's bound into all; however, a trend is a trend, and we feel it's our duty to keep you on top of things. The trend, it seems, is to saucy slogans embroidered on the dauntless slogan so saucy, in fact, that we wouldn't even consider printing them in a family newspaper; you'll just have to find out for yourselves. In any case, the man behind the slogan is Ian Farmer, 39, managing director of the Dorothy Perkins clothing chain in Britain and a man with a low threshold of shame. "I cannot see why anyone should be offended," says Mr. Farmer. "After all, if a girl wants witty knickers, that's her business. It's not as if the world is going to see them." Bee idea, he added, "girls have become increasingly broad-minded. Over the last few months the things have embroidered on our bikini briefs have become checker and checker, and the checker we have become, the bigger our sales." It figures.



Reagan and former friend

voluntarily." "Did you get bucked off?" asked a reporter. "I got bucked off," conceded Reagan HOSPITALIZED. Pearl Bailey, currently starring in the Philadelphian production of "Hello, Dolly!" after complaining of chest pains; a hospital official pointing out that Miss Bailey has collapsed from exhaustion several times in the past several years, said that there was no cause for alarm.

FINED: Louis Jourdan Jr., 13, son of the French actor, \$250, after pleading guilty to charges of possession of marijuanna in Santa Monica, Calif. The youth was also placed on a year's summary probation but was excused from reporting when Jourdan Jr. paid the fine and said he intended taking his son back to Europe. *

Anyone still harboring doubts as to the power of Rod Laver's forehand is advised to check in with Bud Collins of the Boston Globe, whose biography of The Rocket will be published later this year. Bud dropped in to swap yarns on his way home from Switzerland and was recalling a tournament in England in which consecutive play was interrupted for the first time in memory as a result of a natural disaster believed unique in the annals of tennis, "Laver," said Bud, "went up for an overhead smash and hit the ball so hard he split his jock strap." You've got the whole weekend to figure that one out.

—DICK RORABACK.

OBFUSCATING: California Governor Ronald Reagan, apparently shares more than political philosophy with Walter Annenberg (see above). Said Reagan after flipping over a newly-acquired horse: "I put him over n' jump . . . and he took advantage of that moment when he had his head going over the jump and I was a little forward, and he added a few ideas of his own. You might say what happened to me was that I simply dismounted in."

—DICK RORABACK.

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